

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Weekly Bulletin

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GUY P. JONES
EDITOR

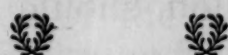
Rabies Quarantine for Inyo.

Because of the increasing number of cases of rabies in animals of Inyo County, it became necessary on August 14 for the State Board of Health to declare a quarantine against all dogs in Inyo County. Quarantine, under the meaning of the Rabies Prevention Act, means the strict confinement upon the private premises of the owners under restraint by leash or closed cage or paddock of all animals specified by the quarantine order. Peace officers of Inyo County are cooperating in the enforcement of the quarantine, and it is anticipated that the rabies situation in the county will clear rapidly.



Protecting Dogs Against Rabies.

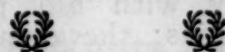
Dog fanciers are, many of them, securing the immunization of their dogs against rabies. Since rabies is increasingly prevalent in California, such immunization is a wise procedure upon the part of owners of valuable animals. While the Pasteur treatment as applied to animals has not been put to extensive use in the past, it appears that this preventive treatment is being put to much greater use by dog fanciers in many parts of the country. It would seem that kindness to animals could not be better expressed than through this method.



Public Health Progresses in Hanford.

Hanford has a new health officer in Dr. Albert G. Bower, who took office July 1. Dr. Bower, who has had considerable public health experience in the Army, is an enthusiastic organizer and he is working zealously for the develop-

ment of a full-time health department in Hanford. By the fifteenth of September he will have a public health nurse in the employ of the city health department. Her duties will include the making of sanitary inspections, taking of cultures, visiting the indigent sick in so far as time will permit, physical inspection of school children and routine laboratory analysis. Dr. Bower is active in securing the cooperation of the physicians of his city and plans to provide valuable laboratory service to all practitioners in his community. His program includes dental hygiene, sanitary inspections of all eating houses and places where food is prepared or sold, the efficient reporting and control of communicable diseases and many other important factors in the promotion of public health.



Local Health Departments Advancing.

Public Health in local communities throughout California is progressing at a rapid rate. The organization of full-time health departments, to include all urban and rural territory in one single unit, is now actively under way in both Riverside and San Joaquin counties. Hanford has appropriated more money for its local health department and the health officer has launched a program which will lead to the establishment of a full-time health department in that city. The Palo Alto health department is busily engaged in preparing for the entertainment of the health officers of California who will attend the annual conference to be held in conjunction with the League of California Municipalities' meeting at Palo Alto and Stanford University September 19 to 23. Palo Alto's remarkable

record in public health advances through its full-time health department will provide an incentive for visiting health officers to learn of the methods used there. Berkeley has challenged the world to a contest for cities having populations of 50,000 to 100,000 in the reduction of mortality rates with special reference to infant mortality, accident mortality and adult mortality from communicable diseases. A new mosquito abatement district is in process of formation at Visalia. The most extensive and comprehensive public health exposition ever to be held in California is in the making at Oakland, where it will be held in the municipal auditorium during November. These are only a few of the public health activities now under way in California. They serve as a reminder of the fact that the promotion of public health is an active factor in community life throughout the state.



Women Demand Clean City.

The women of Redondo Beach, three hundred in number, recently presented a petition to the board of city trustees asking that streets, alleys, lots, public places and comfort stations in the city of Redondo be thoroughly cleaned and thereafter kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and offering the cooperation and assistance of the women in making their city strictly sanitary. The petition presented by these women amounts almost to an ultimatum and because of its earnestness is reprinted herewith:

To the Board of Trustees of the City of Redondo Beach.

GENTLEMEN: We, the women of Redondo Beach, request that some action be taken to make Redondo Beach as clean as the sister beach cities.

At present the streets are dirty; the beach is unspeakably dirty with old papers, seaweeds and millions of flies; the comfort stations are misnamed, they repel clean people. None of these accusations are true of the other beach cities.

We are not asking for a clean-up day, that is no more effective than one bath a year. We are asking continuous enforcement for a clean city.

We suggest that rubbish containers be placed on the streets and on the beach so that those who are inclined to be tidy may have the opportunity.

We ask that copies of an ordinance forbidding throwing papers and other garbage on the streets and on the beach, with a fine attached, be posted. We could then report the offense and the offender.

We ask, if possible, that officers be detailed on Sundays and holidays to enforce the city ordinance.

We ask that a woman be kept in attendance all day on Sundays and holidays at comfort stations used by women and children, and that all public comfort stations be made sanitarily clean every day.

We ask that the city clean up all property belonging to the city; and that you, the Trustees, pass an ordinance demanding that property owners keep their premises clean, with the

Weekly Radio Talks

(Broadcasted from Station KUC, San Francisco, Wednesday, at 3 p.m.)

DANGERS IN PUBLIC BATHING.

Proprietors of public swimming pools are required by the State Board of Health to provide clean water, clean swimming suits and clean towels. People who use public swimming pools are required to cooperate in keeping the water in swimming pools clean and in complying with the common safety regulations in force at such places. Communicable diseases, such as typhoid fever, common colds, pink-eye, skin diseases and eye, ear, nose and throat infections are contracted often where swimming pools are not kept clean and where swimming suits and towels, not properly sterilized, are provided. Swimming under proper conditions is one of the most healthful of recreations. It is important, however, that swimmers should follow this sport only in clean water and in full observance of the common rules of safety. The swimming season is at its height during the month of August and now is the time when most accidents occur in swimming pools. Swimmers should observe carefully all rules of safety in the prevention of communicable diseases as well as accidents.

alternative that the city will clean up such premises and charge the expense to the owners.

We realize that the trustees alone can not accomplish these things, but it is necessary for the Trustees to lead the movement and, of course, all official action can be taken by you, the Board of Trustees, only.

We are ready to serve on any committee you may desire to appoint to investigate the conditions here and methods used elsewhere, and to propose plans for your adoption.

We pledge ourselves to assist your honorable body in every way to secure the clean city we all so much desire.



Berkeley Challenges the World.

Through an unfortunate error in the report on infant mortality in cities of the United States, issued recently by the American Child Hygiene Association, Berkeley was not given credit for having the lowest infant mortality rate of any city among those having populations of 50,000 to 100,000. In the summary of the report, Long Beach, California, was credited with having the lowest rate for cities in this class; Rockford, Illinois, was credited with the same rate, 54; and Covington, Kentucky, was credited with the next lowest rate, 57. The classification should have been as follows:

Berkeley, California	39
East Orange, New Jersey	43
Long Beach, California	54
Rockford, Illinois	54

This mistake has had the effect of urging the people of Berkeley to reduce

its mortality rate still lower and has taken the form of a challenge to all cities of the United States with populations between 50,000 and 100,000 to participate in a contest in the reduction of all mortality rates. The Berkeley Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee composed of the health officer, the chief of police, University of California professors, prominent physicians, Red Cross officials, Safety Council representatives and other influential citizens, all of whom will be called upon to assist in outlining the proposed plan of campaign. The contest is to take the form of enacting a program for the reduction of infant mortality, accident mortality and adult mortality from disease.



Effective Health Education.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, according to an editorial in the *Nation's Health*, has said that the teacher who is to do really effective work in health education must think biologically and cause her pupils to think biologically, and not merely "put over the rules." The editorial continues, "It is desirable to form health habits which will be useful at the moment, but it is also important to give the child a sound knowledge of the principles of physiology and hygiene so that in the future it can modify its habits intelligently as the need may arise. It is indeed well to emphasize the acquisition of health habits as the primary objective of health education; it is well to develop all the resources of correlation and extra-curricular inspirational technic, but it is important also to provide for sound systematic classroom instruction in the fundamental biological principles upon which healthy living must be based."



Examination for Public Health Nurse.

Last day for filing applications in Sacramento, September 11, 1922.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces an examination for the position of Public Health Nurse with the State Board of Health, to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles as soon as possible after September 11, 1922. The salary range is from \$150 to \$175 a month.

The duties of the position are, under specific direction and assignment, to perform such field nursing or public welfare work as may be required in the investigation, reporting, prevention and correction of diseases or conditions unfavorable to the health or welfare of individuals or communities; for example, to supervise the health of school chil-

dren; to visit parents for the purpose of securing treatment for children needing it; to look for unreported cases of infectious diseases, and give practical instruction in their prevention and care; and to perform other related work.

Candidates must have had education equivalent to high school graduation; must have secured registration as a nurse in the State of California; must have completed a post-graduate university course in public health nursing, or have had equivalent experience in public health nursing; and must possess ability to instruct others and to write reports of investigations made, as well as affability, tact and good judgment.

The examination is open to all American citizens who have reached their twenty-first but not their sixty-first birthday, who are in good physical condition, and who meet the requirements outlined above.

The examination will be entirely oral, and will be conducted by a special board of examiners appointed for the purpose by the Civil Service Commission. Candidates must secure a rating of at least 70 per cent in this oral interview in order to pass the examination.

Persons desiring to enter this examination may secure application blanks from the State Civil Service Commission at Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; and Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; and from the following offices of the State Free Employment Bureau:

771 Howard St., San Francisco (Men);
Pacific Building, San Francisco (Women);
401 Tenth St., Oakland;
176 So. Market St., San Jose;
916 H St., Fresno;
200 So. San Joaquin St., Stockton;
206 Court St., Los Angeles (Men);
Tajo Building, Los Angeles (Women).



Santa Rosa Wants Sanitary Inspector.

The city council of Santa Rosa is reported to have recently passed an ordinance assessing each food dispensing merchant the sum of \$5 a year, the proceeds of which ordinance are to be devoted to the employment of a sanitary inspector. It seems unthinkable that merchants would attempt to block a measure that would undoubtedly prove a direct benefit to their business. It seems, however, that twenty such merchants of Santa Rosa have engaged an attorney for the purpose of fighting the new ordinance on the ground that it is class legislation. Santa Rosa is one of the most progressive cities in California and it is certain that the people of the city will secure the services of a food inspector and that a satisfactory method of financing his employment will be devised.

MORBIDITY.**Smallpox**

Smallpox is on the decrease, only ten cases being reported last week. The distribution is as follows: Livermore 1, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 1, Monterey County 1, Oakland 3, San Jose 1, San Luis Obispo 1, Santa Clara County 1.

Typhoid Fever

Sixteen cases of typhoid were reported last week from the following localities: Lincoln 1, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 2, Orange County 1, Pacific Grove 1, Redlands 1, Sacramento County 1, Sacramento 1, San Bernardino County 2, San Francisco 2, San Joaquin County 1, San Luis Obispo County 1, Tulare County 1.

Epidemic Encephalitis

Santa Barbara County reported one case of epidemic encephalitis last week.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

• Four cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were reported last week, one each from Gilroy, Long Beach, Los Angeles and Stockton.

Infectious Jaundice.

Santa Paula reported one case of infectious jaundice last week.

Soundness of mind is the master key to all human effort and progress.—Sir Thomas Clouston.

LIST OF DISEASES REPORTABLE BY LAW.

ANTHRAX	MEASLES
BERI-BERI	MUMPS
BOTULISM	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM
CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (Epidemic)	PARATYPHOID FEVER
CHICKENPOX	PELLAGRA
CHOLERA, ASIATIC	PLAGUE
DENGUE	PNEUMONIA
DIPHTHERIA	POLIOMYELITIS
DYSENTERY	RABIES
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (or Tick) FEVER
ERYSIPELAS	SCARLET FEVER
FLUKES	SMALLPOX
FOOD POISONING	SYPHILIS*
GERMAN MEASLES	TETANUS
GLANDERS	TRACHOMA
GONOCOCCUS INFECTION*	TUBERCULOSIS
HOO KWORM	TYPHOID FEVER
INFLUENZA	TYPHUS FEVER
JAUNDICE, INFECTIOUS	WHOOPING COUGH
LEPROSY	YELLOW FEVER
MALARIA	

*Reported by office number. Name and address not required.

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (Epidemic)	POLIOMYELITIS
CHOLERA, ASIATIC	SCARLET FEVER
DIPHTHERIA	SMALLPOX
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)	TYPHOID FEVER
LEPROSY	TYPHUS FEVER
PLAGUE	YELLOW FEVER

Section 16. Public Health Act. All physicians, nurses, clergymen, attendants, owners, proprietors, managers, employees, and persons living in or visiting any sick person in any hotel, lodging house, house, building, office, structure, or other place where any person shall be ill of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, shall promptly report such fact to the county, city and county, city, or other local health board or health officer, together with the name of the person, if known, and place where such person is confined, and nature of the disease, if known.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT.

Disease	1922				1921			
	Week ending			Reports for week ending Aug. 19 received by Aug. 22	Week ending			Reports for week ending Aug. 20 received by Aug. 24
	July 29	Aug. 5	Aug. 12		July 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	
Anthrax.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cerebrospinal Meningitis.....	2	1	1	4	0	6	3	6
Chickenpox.....	20	22	26	13	25	26	18	16
Diphtheria.....	119	107	123	91	102	105	125	125
Dysentery (Bacillary).....	16	5	16	1	1	4	1	0
Epidemic Encephalitis.....	2	4	5	1	1	5	5	6
Gonorrhoea.....	72	169	105	74	77	102	60	63
Infectious Jaundice.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Influenza.....	4	3	7	6	5	31	2	12
Leprosy.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria.....	7	12	9	3	4	4	6	2
Measles.....	6	5	9	9	28	24	10	5
Mumps.....	6	14	10	12	34	24	29	29
Pneumonia.....	60	67	43	25	33	39	28	74
Poliomyelitis.....	1	2	7	0	11	5	12	4
Rabies.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever.....	37	33	34	27	44	32	40	29
Smallpox.....	15	31	16	10	47	36	28	25
Syphilis.....	116	138	120	99	121	76	75	105
Tuberculosis.....	188	122	152	110	192	130	172	89
Typhoid Fever.....	38	24	36	16	39	32	36	41
Whooping Cough.....	59	64	59	47	34	55	59	17
	768	823	780	549	799	736	709	648